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A PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept., 22.

By the President of the United States of America--A Proclamation.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed; that it is my purpose upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or hereafter may voluntarily adopt, the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the efforts to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon the continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be

any, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons claiming as slaves within any State or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them in any efforts they may make for their freedom, that the Executive will on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and part of States in which the people thereof, shall on that on that day be in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections, wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, have not been in rebellion against the United States; that attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled "An act to make an additional article of war," approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war, for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such.

ARTICLE. All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any person to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due; and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court martial of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage; also, to the 9th and 10th sections of an act entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17th 1862, and which sections are in the following words and figures:

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any manner give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them, and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons, or being within any place occupied by rebel forces of the United States, shall be deemed captures of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any slave territory or the District of Columbia, or from any of the States, shall be delivered, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty except for some offense against the laws, unless the persons claiming said fugitive shall first make an oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not been in arms against the United States, in the present rebellion, nor in any way giving aid or comfort thereto, and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant on pain of being dismissed from the service. I do hereby enjoin upon, and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited; and the Executive will, in due time, recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall upon the restoration of the constitutional relations between the United States and their respective States and people, if the relation shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by

acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done in the city Washington this, the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,

WM. H. SEWARD,
Sec'y of State.

Another Proclamation by Lincoln

Speech of President Lincoln.

Call for an Additional Draft.

Proclamation by the President of the United States:

Whereas, It has become necessary to call into service, not only volunteers, but also portions of the militia of States by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection in the United States, and disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary process of law from hindering this measure, and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection: Now, therefore, be it ordered, first, that during the existing insurrection and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments and resisting the militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, offering aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law and liable to punishment by court martial or military commission.—Second, that the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now or hereafter during the rebellion shall be imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement, by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court martial or military commission.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 24th day of September, 1862, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1862.

A special commission consisting of Generals Hunter, Cadwalader, and Auger, and several other officers, with Colonel Holt as Judge Advocate, will assemble here to-morrow for the consideration of such business as may come before them.

In addition to Gen. White, Cols. D'Utassy, Trimble, and Ford, arrived to-day from Annapolis under arrest, in connection with Harper's Ferry surrender.

A large crowd assembled at the Execu-

tive mansion for the purpose of serenading the President, who, having been cheered and called for, appeared at an upper window, and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS. I appear before you to do little more than acknowledge the courtesy you pay me, and to thank you for it. I have not been informed who it is on this occasion who appear to do me this honor; though I suppose all interruption was because of the proclamation. [Cries of good, and applause.] I can almost say I suppose I understand. [Laughter. Voices—That you do; you thoroughly understand it.] What I did I did after a full deliberation, and under a very heavy and solemn sense of responsibility. [Cries of good! good! God bless you! and applause.] I can only trust in God I have made no mistake. [Cries—No mistakes; all right; you've made no mistakes yet; go ahead; you're right.] I shall make no attempt on this occasion to sustain what I have done or said by any comment. It is now for the country and the world to pass judgment upon it, and, may be, take action upon it. I will say no more upon this subject. In my position I am environed with difficulties, yet they are scarcely so great as the difficulties of those who, upon the battlefield, are endeavoring to purchase with their blood and their lives the peace, happiness and prosperity of this country. [Applause long continued.]

Let us never forget that on the 14th and 17th of this present month there have been battles bravely, skillfully, and successfully fought. We do not yet know the particulars. Let us be sure that in giving praise to particular persons we do no injustice to others. I only ask you, at the conclusion of these few remarks, to give three hearty cheers to all the good and brave officers and men who fought those successful battles.

Cheer after cheer was given, when the President bade the crowd good night and withdrew.

The procession then proceeded to the residence of Secretary Chase. He understood they had just paid their respects to the Chief Magistrate to thank him for having issued a proclamation, which will find a response in the hearts of the American people. No one, he said, can rejoice more sincerely in the belief that the judgment you have expressed will be the judgment of the entire people of the United States. I am better accustomed to work than to speak; I love acts better than words, but nothing has ever given me more sincere pleasure than to say amen to this last great act of the Chief Magistrate.

Attorney General Bates was called upon and made a few remarks, expressing thanks for the complement.

General Sigel was not up the Potomac during the late campaign, his command being about Washington.

Proceedings of the Meeting in Franklin County Against Lincoln's Proclamation.

At a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the people of Franklin county, convened at the Court-house, in Frankfort, on the 27th day of September, 1862, according to previous public notice, on motion of John Rodman, Esq., Richard Gillispie, Esq., was called to the Chair; and on motion of Thos. N. Lindsey, Esq., E. L. Samuel was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting in a brief and pertinent speech, L. Hord, Esq., offered the following resolutions, to-wit:

The citizens of Franklin county, in public meeting now assembled, declare

1. That slavery is a State institution, guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and that the Government of the United States has no constitutional power to interfere with such institution in any of the States, nor has it the constitutional power to deprive any citizen of his slave property without due process of law, nor the power to appropriate such property to public use without just compensation.

2. That the proclamation of President Lincoln of the date of the 22d September, declaring "That on the 1st day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free," that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to restrict such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom; and that the Executive will, on the 1st day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States," is the assumption of a power not vested in the President or Congress of the United States by the Constitution, and is a flagrant breach of the good faith most solemnly and repeatedly pledged by the President and Congress to the people of the slaveholding States, during the progress of the present deplorable war.

3. That said proclamation is not only a violation of the Constitution, but we are also compelled to regard it as the declaration of a purpose by the President to induce a servile insurrection in the slave States, under the sanction and protection of the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof; and as citizens of a slaveholding State, we do most solemnly denounce said proclamation as unconstitutional, unchristian, and barbarous, [and do hereby most earnestly entreat and implore the President to save our people and the people of all the States, from the horrid consequences of such a proceeding.]

4. If, however, against our most solemn protestations and entreaties, the President shall persist in this inhuman, unchristian, and unconstitutional measure, we do now declare that, as citizens of a constitutional and civilized government,

as patriots and as christians, appealing to our God and our consciences, and to the Constitution and laws of our country for our justification, we will resist it, by all lawful means which our own preservation and the necessities of the occasion may require.

5. That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be conveyed to the Hon. John J. Crittenden, our Representative in the Congress of the United States, with a request that he communicate the same to the President, and that he and all the Representatives of Kentucky in Congress are hereby earnestly entreated to use all their efforts to induce the President to abandon his proposed policy.

The vote was then taken on the resolutions as amended, and they were unanimously adopted.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

R. GILLISPIE, Chairman.

E. L. SAMUEL, Secretary.

Col. John S. Scott at Work.

We understand, says the Frankfort Yeoman, that Scott's brigade of cavalry is actively at work in the neighborhood of Louisville, having in the last two or three days taken LaGrange and Middletown, and driven the Federal pickets to within about eight miles of Louisville. At LaGrange they captured the telegraphic instruments (two batteries) and drove the Federals below Beards Station, tearing up the track near that point.

On Sunday night a portion of Scott's cavalry had a very pretty little skirmish with Jacob's Federal cavalry, about 400 strong, driving them through Middletown where they attempted to stand to some distance beyond, capturing thirty or forty horses. Scott's pickets at first were driven to within eight miles of Shelbyville; but being re-enforced turned upon their pursuers and chased them beyond Middletown, where the horses were captured. Our informant states that the retreat of of the Federal cavalry turned finally into a regular run for life. Middletown is about twelve miles from Louisville.

Fight at Augusta.

We learn from a gentleman who reached here from Lexington last night, says the Yeoman, that Col. Basil Duke, with a portion of Morgan's cavalry, attacked a large Federal force at Augusta, Bracken county, Ky., and completely routed it, killing and wounding about 150 and taking 200 prisoners. His own loss was 15 killed and about 20 wounded.

The Federals, infantry and cavalry, were under command of Col. Berry and shot from the houses at Duke's. It was reported in Lexington, but not generally credited, that the latter had ordered the town of Augusta, in order to drive the Federals out, and that most of the houses had been consumed.

FROM SHELBYVILLE.—We learn that 4,000 infantry and 200 cavalry, led by the rebel Claiborne, of Mississippi, passed through Shelbyville Thursday morning at nine o'clock, and encamped that night at Patterson's Pond, five miles West of the town. Our informant did not know what their intentions were. We are informed that the force is much larger than above stated, but in this we have our doubts.—*Lou. Dem.*, 27th.

Gen. Buckner in Lexington.

Gen. Simon B. Buckner, with the members of his staff, reached Lexington yesterday evening. His reception was enthusiastic, and attended by the highest evidences of his unbounded popularity. Bells were rung, and there was a general uprising of the people to welcome the favorite chieftain of the Southern sympathizers in Kentucky. There is no denying the fact that Gen. Buckner commands the admiration and confidence of the young men of Kentucky to an unequalled extent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

The Philadelphia North American has a rumor that 30,000 of the new Union troops in Missouri have joined the rebels. Nothing authentic, however, is known.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.

Hon. Eli Thayer's scheme for colonization by armed men of the Southern States which meets with much favor by the President, Secretary of War and other Secretaries, has been discussed several times in the Cabinet meetings, and will probably soon receive formal official sanction. The project contemplates an expedition of 10,000 colonists enlisted for six months, and supplied with transportation, subsistence, arms, and a General by the Government, whose business it shall be to hold, occupy, and possess the public lands belonging to the rebels, and seized under the law of the last session of Congress for non-payment of the direct tax.

Thayer promises, if allowed to carry out his plan, to bring Florida into the Union as a free State by the first of February next. Texas and Virginia are already talked of as States to be subjected to the same process. This, like the proclamation of freedom, advertised that it should henceforth pursue.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—A vessel described as a "three masted screw steamer, wearing the English red ensign and pennant, and carrying four quarter boats and a battery of eight broadside guns, one or two pivots, and having every appearance of an English man-of-war," ran the blockade and entered Mobile Harbor, on the 14th ult. The Federal Capt. Preble, commanding the blockading squadron has been dismissed from the service.

It is reported that Gen. Stevenson with his army has reached Danville. It is said that Gen. G. W. Morgan has turned with his forces towards the Sandy Valley. It is ascertained that he has no cavalry, and little or no artillery. His men are in a destitute condition.

The Louisville Democrat denounces Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation as "revolutionary," and says that it is an act that "no rational interpretation of constitutional government can justify." It charges that Mr. Lincoln has yielded to the influences of the abolitionist, &c. Yet it continues its support of the abolition war.

An order has been issued requiring yankee prisoners of war, who have been paroled by the Confederate armies, to report themselves at Columbus, Ohio. They are being rapidly organized, at that place, into regiments, &c., for what purpose is not stated.

[From the Richmond Examiner Sept. 20.]

Proposals for a Treaty of Peace.

Mr. Foote, of Tenn., offered the following joint resolution, proposing to send a commissioner or commissioners to Washington City empowered to propose terms of just and honorable peace:

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the signal success with which Divine Providence has so continuously blessed our arms for several months past, would fully justify the Confederate Government in dispatching a commissioner or commissioners to the Government at Washington City, empowered to propose the terms of a just and honorable peace.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25th.—The interview between the Governors and the President, this afternoon, continued three hours. They all represent it to have been of a pleasant and gratifying character, while plainly intimating their confidence in the President's ability and integrity, assuring him of their determination to support him in the discharge of his duties. Their recommendation partook of a nature of friendly suggestions. Some of the subjects, he said, had received executive consideration, but as others had now for the first time been presented, he requested they might meet with the attention which their importance demands. The Governors having transacted their business with the President, some of them left this evening for their respective homes.

The Louisville Democrat, of the 25th says: Major Gen. D. C. Buell arrived last night at about 11 o'clock, and is now at the Galt House. He assumes command at this point."

A gentleman just from the vicinity of Louisville informs us that none of Gen. Buell's army had arrived at that place, it being understood that Gen. Buell was accompanied by a small escort only.

The same paper states that Gen. Crittenden with his division, was yesterday, several miles this side of Salt River.

The Cincinnati Times, referring to President Lincoln's abolition proclamation, says: "The result will be that as a national army again advances in the South, the negroes can 'cut stick' at their pleasure. Arrangements have already been made for the shipment of these fugitives to Hayti."

A Philadelphia paper of Saturday says that after the great battle of Sharpsburg, it was the opinion of Gen. McClellan and those around him that the final result depended on who got re-enforcements first. He says nothing was heard on the field of the capture of Longstreet or the killing of Hill, and there is no truth in either rumor.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The Washington Star says for the past twenty-four hours it has been currently stated that the President designs issuing at once a call for an additional draft that will increase our army in the field to a million of men. We trust the rumor is true, though we are not able to say so.

There is no accounting for things in these war times.